

GOV. VANCE'S VISIT.

On Thursday evening, according to appointment, our excellent Governor arrived here, accompanied by two members of his staff. He was met near the town limits by the Mayor and Committee of Arrangements and conducted to the Fayetteville Hotel, where he was received with cheers by a large crowd of citizens. The Mayor addressed to him a warm and hearty welcome to our town, very appropriate in its manner, and which the Governor responded to in a most appropriate and acceptable manner, already spoken during the day two hours and traveled 38 miles. He alluded handsomely in closing, to the glorious news he had heard on his arrival here, of the complete success of the expedition of North Carolina troops under gallant North Carolina officer, Gen. Hoke, in the capture of Plymouth and its garrison. Conducted to the Parlor of the Hotel, many citizens and ladies called to pay their respects, and were cordially received by the distinguished guest, who had a warm grasp and a pleasant word for all who approached him.

Friday was a gala-day in our town. Business was suspended; crowds thronged the streets, from town, county, and neighboring counties—Chatham, Moore, Robeson, Bladen, Sampson, and we know not how many other counties, being represented. One boy was pointed out who had walked 28 miles to hear the Governor.

About half-past 11, when the Governor appeared upon the Stand and was introduced in a few appropriate words by the Hon. Thomas C. Fuller, it was supposed that there were assembled around him some three thousand persons, the ladies being provided with benches and chairs, and the masculines standing without wearies during the three following hours of intellectual entertainment, now highly delighted with the rich touches of humor, each in itself a telling argument; anon finding their eyes moistened by an allusion to the sufferings and desolation inflicted upon helpless women and children by a cruel enemy, and next their teeth set with determination to rescue our country from the tyrannous rule of such a hateful people. The crowd remained compact to the last, and the only regret was that there was a period to the enjoyment.

THE SPEECH.—Upon reflection we have concluded that it would scarcely be necessary to attempt anything like a full report of this speech, since it would be shown of much of its beauty and point by any but a regular reporter. Such as the one who did such full justice to the Wilkesboro' speech, and since it is said the Governor will make as thorough a canvass as his time and engagements will permit, in the course of which the people of nearly all parts of the State will be enabled to receive from the Governor's own eloquent lips the words of truth and patriotism and encouragement which he pours out from a soul abounding with great and patriotic impulses.

He commenced by acknowledging the compliment conveyed by the assemblage of such a great number of his fellow-citizens. It should be his ambition to prove himself worthy of their confidence. As one of the powers that be, which are ordained of God, he came to speak, earnestly and truthfully, of the state of our country, and of our duties and responsibilities. This is the crisis of our fate. Before the now budding leaves shall have withered and fallen, our fate will be decided. This is the time of trial. It is easy to serve one's country in times of peace; and even when this war began and every young man was ready to march, and greylined men, and ladies, and boys, cheered, it was easy and glorious. But enthusiasm never carried a nation through its trials. The sufferings and privations of the succeeding three years have brought a need of a different spirit—a brave, pure, unselfish patriotism, willing to act, to suffer, and even to die for the country. Having this spirit, we have nothing to fear. The veteran soldiers are brave and true, and willing to encounter suffering and death. If the people remain firm and true, there is no room for doubt as to the soldiers. If you can endure suffering, in patient hope, we shall conquer. If you fail, the cause will fail, and deservedly fall when selfishness deserts a cause as sacred as ours.

Everybody wants peace. The gray-haired father and mother, weeping for their fallen sons; the widowed mother, gazing upon her children; the loving wife, anxious for the return of her absent and endangered husband, all, all, want peace. People pray for it, the soldier fights for it—the soldier never draws a trigger that is not for peace. How shall we secure the great blessing? Some say it is to be done by the State taking herself out of the Confederacy, as she did out of the old Union. But this would not be peace, nor lead to peace but to new and bloodier wars. The State has delegated to the Confederate Government the sole right to declare war and make peace. While in the Confederacy, therefore, the State cannot make peace or negotiate for it. To do this, supposing Lincoln were ready and willing to negotiate, the State must first recall the rights of sovereignty which she has vested in the Confederate government. The only mode by which this can be done, is to secede again, to desert her co-Staters and set up for herself. Would that be peace, or bring peace? It would be a fatal delusion to suppose so. The Confederate government would be no longer bound to assist or protect the State—the partnership would be at an end, the other Confederate States feeling that they had been basely deserted. North Carolina would be to the rest of the Confederacy nothing more than England or France. She would stand between one part of the Confederacy and the other, cutting it in sunder. It would be impossible to keep from crossing her territory with troops and supplies. This would lead to war—it would indeed be an act of war. And then, North Carolina, before she could have gotten out of the war with Lincoln, would have a new war upon her hands—a war with her friends and neighbors, identified with her in interest and institutions, and bound to her by the glories of a hundred battle fields in which they had fought side by side. It would be, said the Governor, to issue a proclamation to our soldiers, informing them that our State had deserted her sisters and that they must come home to fight against their brothers in arms. I will die before I'll issue such a proclamation!

But if the State were to join Lincoln—an unsupportable case—that would not be peace. Her sons would be forced into the Yankee armies, her treasures required by taxation to support them. Is there a man who would not prefer that his son should fall gloriously in battling for our rights and liberty, rather than to meet such a dishonorable fate?

To take the State out of the Confederacy is the only thing that a Convention can do more than can be done by the Legislature. The State cannot negotiate until it is out of the Confederacy; and everything short of that the Legislature can do—as completely as a Convention. A Convention may advise the Confederate government to endeavor to

make peace. So can the Legislature, and so it no doubt will do, and I will heartily unite with it in the recommendation. A Convention would be composed of the same materials, and in great part, doubtless, of the same men—all alike fresh from the people and representing their wishes. Why does anybody, therefore, want a Convention, in addition to the Legislature which we have and must have, unless it be with a view to a new secession? The advocates of a Convention deny that such is their purpose. Do not be deceived by such professions. It is that or nothing.

The Governor next spoke of his competitor. You have all heard of Holden, said he. He wanted your place. If he knew as much as I do about the place, he might not be anxious to get it. Yet, as you took me from the army and put me in it, I am willing, nay I confess I am anxious, to serve you in it for another term. The Governor then read a note which he had addressed to Mr. Holden some days before leaving Raleigh for this place, informing him of his intention to accept the invitation to speak here, and desiring that Mr. Holden should be present, as he should have occasion to speak of him, personally and politically, and he preferred to do that face to face. He also read Mr. Holden's reply, declining to come to Fayetteville, assigning different reasons for his course from the one originally given by him. He is so considerate that he don't want to take the people from their farms! But suppose the people want to go from their farms for a day? You have invited me to meet you, showing that you do thus want to go. If you are willing to listen and I to speak, is anybody to blame? Besides, as I am to speak anyhow, you could have listened to him also, and thus heard both without any additional loss of time.

Mr. Holden says in his card, that he is not vain enough to hope to change any man's vote by speaking. Inuendo, Gov. Vance is thus vain. Yet it is all very well to issue the Standard occasionally on the sly for electioneering purposes. He does not wish to excite the people by haranguing them. Well, let him retire from the canvass and there will be no excitement. He says, "my principles are well known." Are they? Who knows them? One may know what principles he professed ten years ago, what different principles he professed five years ago, and what opposite principles he professed six weeks ago. But who can tell what changes they have undergone during these six weeks? In 1856 he was a rank secessionist, declaring that the election of Fremont would be cause for a dissolution of the Union; but now he denounces those who were then secessionists. It is said he suspended his paper for fear of being arrested since the habeas corpus was suspended, but this can't be so, for he publishes it occasionally. It is said by his friends that his principles are for peace and Vance's principles opposed to it. "When you hear a man say that, look him right in the face and say, 'Jim Jones, Zeb Vance says you are a liar and a scoundrel.' But when you hear him say that Zeb Vance is for fighting rather than crouching like a dog at the feet of Abraham, tell him that's so, stick to that."

The Governor next eloquently stated and denounced the terms of peace offered by Lincoln. In consideration of the confiscation of all your property, the emancipation of your slaves, your oaths to support all this, and permission to hang all military officers above Colonel and all civil officers, he will graciously pardon the rest of you. Is there any man here so degraded as to desire peace upon such terms? Branch, and Pettigrew, and Fender, and Fieber, and Tew, and Anderson, and Carmichael, and thousands of other glorious spirits have died rather than submit to such degrading terms. And our living heroes will not submit to them. You will not submit to them. I am for presenting the war which Mr. Holden helped to bring on, for peace. I was opposed to secession—Mr. Holden advocated it and worked for it. He it was who pledged "the last dollar and the last man." I became his endorser, entered the army to pay his debt, and now he repudiates his debt and objects to my paying it! The Governor here illustrated this point by one of his singularly apposite anecdotes of a man who built a mill with an overhead wheel, cut his canal to it, and determined to let on the full stream of water before things were ready, whilst Branch, and Graham, and Gilmer, and Brown, and Ruffin, and Morehead, and a host of other sensible anti-secessionists cried out, "don't, Holden, don't, you'll smash everything to pieces." But Holden wouldn't listen; he let on the water, broke the Union to pieces, and now, standing aghast at the ruin he worked, swears that he didn't do it, but it was all the work of those bloody "Destructives." And he hates me because some of those who were his brother secessionists now support me!

But Mr. Holden says he stands upon the same platform as Gov. Brown of Georgia. The Governor showed the falsity of this plea. Gov. Brown and the Georgia Legislature do not propose any Convention, any separate State action, any new secession, as Mr. Holden does, but wish to obtain peace through the only constitutional channel—the Confederate government. Gov. Brown is opposed to State action, Mr. Holden is for State action; yet they are upon the same platform! So far from Mr. Holden agreeing with Gov. Brown, the Governor showed by a correspondence he had held with Governor Brown, that as early as the 30th December last he had made the identical suggestions to Gov. Brown to obtain peace and the habeas corpus that Governor Brown three months afterwards embodied in his Message, now so much lauded by Mr. Holden. He also read letters to President Davis in which he urged a new effort to open negotiations and expressed his strong repugnance to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. His letter to Gov. Brown was to ask him to write to the President and urge similar views, if he concurred in them. He was thus three months ahead of Gov. Brown in this effort for peace and the retention of the habeas corpus; yet, according to Mr. Holden, Gov. Brown is a patriot and statesman and I the reverse!

As to the pretence that the Governor was for the suspension of the habeas corpus, he had there an awful of Standard's in which he was praised by Mr. Holden for his firmness in upholding the rights and liberties of the citizen and the supremacy of the civil law. And he has not changed the views and conduct which so excited the admiration of Mr. Holden. So far as he knew he was the only Governor or other public officer who interfered with the President to prevent the suspension.

One of the richest portions of the speech was the account the Governor gave of Mr. Holden's conduct on the occasion of the mob of his office last Fall. Our readers will doubtless remember how valiantly the Standard had dared any one to molest him—well and his friends were ready for them, &c. &c. He and the mob took possession of his office. As soon as I heard of it, said the Governor, I went tearing up the main street to the scene, whilst he was tearing down the back street to my house. He got into my house, and lowered the flag. I spoke to the soldiers, and induced them to disperse, and on returning home found my competitor, very pale and depressed. He asked me for a drink of brandy, said he felt badly. I gave it

to him and it revived him. Soon several gentlemen came in. Mr. Holden then said, "you and I may differ in politics, but I hope my right arm may rot off if I ever raise so much as my right finger against you." I replied, "I have done nothing but my duty." He said, "why you went in among the soldiers and the bayonets—I shall always be grateful to you." He stuck to this about a month, which is as long as he sticks to anything. And shows his gratitude by charging me with corruption, with running luxuries through the blockade! Well, I have had some presents of things that run the blockade, and among them was this brandy which so revived him. In the language of the song:

"He cut my meat, he drink my tea,
Then run about town and talk about me."
The Governor went on to speak of his recent visit to the army, and of the encouragement he derived therefrom. "Their condition was splendid, their provisions good, their spirits buoyant. While they have re-entrenched for the war, some at home, out of danger and surrounded with comforts, are creaking and complaining. What a spectacle! Sustain the army! The Spring campaign has opened gloriously. We have whipped them badly in Florida, frightened Sherman back from Mississippi, and now have a glorious victory in our own State, by our own troops, led by one of our own Generals. He said, that though there be not the usual abundance of food, there is enough for all, if properly distributed. He told of the 13th Mississippi Regiment, in Lee's army, which, away from their homes, had resolved to fast one day each week for the purpose of giving some of their scant rations to destitute women and children in Virginia. He also mentioned a little fellow from his own town, whom he had met in the army, who had not been at home since the war began, and didn't expect to go till it ended. He had drawn a furlough but had given it to a man in his company who had a wife and children. Glorious spirit! worthy of imitation by people at home.

The conclusion of the speech was magnificent. We cannot pretend to report it. The dawning day will soon be followed by the full sun of blessed peace, if our people at home will only do their duty and be true to the army as the army is true to the country. He was grateful for the unanimity with which the people had called him to office. He had endeavored to serve them faithfully. He would be grateful for their approval in August next. But if that should be withheld he would return to the army from which he had called him, willing and ready to suffer and to die in defence of the rights and liberty of the country.

The whole speech was received with unmistakable marks of approbation and enjoyment. In the course of the afternoon the Governor, by invitation of Col. Childs, Commandant of the Arsenal and Ammunition, visited through the various shops where skillful artisans were wielding the ingenious instruments by which the most intricate mechanical operations are performed, and the most beneficial military results attained. With these things no one can fail to be deeply interested and highly pleased who has an opportunity of inspecting this establishment.

Next followed a Review by the Governor of the Battalion under Maj. Taylor, which is kept for the defence of this post, formed in great part of the workmen in these shops. They performed a variety of evolutions, with true soldierly propriety. Here again an immense crowd was collected, who were also treated to the strains of music from the Band which Capt. Charles B. Banks has educated for one of the Regiments on our coast. The gubernatorial party and friends partook of refreshments by invitation of Colonel Childs.

On Saturday morning several hundreds of ladies and gentlemen accompanied the Governor to Egypt, where he had engaged to speak on that day. We learn that an audience about equal to that there was assembled there, and that the Governor's address was more able and effective, if possible, there than here. He returned in the evening to find a large number of ladies anxious to pay their respects to him, having during his absence adorned his parlors with evergreens, flowers, and complimentary inscriptions.

THE VICTORY AT PLYMOUTH.—The country has been electrified by the news of a signal and important victory of the Confederate army under Gen. Hoke at Plymouth in this State—a movement projected and conducted with such prudence and secrecy that it was almost as little known in the Confederacy as it was to the enemy. The victory is highly important for the sake of the large number of prisoners and guns and stores captured and vessels destroyed. But it is doubly so to us in North Carolina, since it was achieved almost entirely by North Carolina troops, fortified by a North Carolina General, by storming a fortified post, and since it rescues a North Carolina town from the presence and outrages of a malignant enemy.

We give elsewhere all the particulars received so far. They are meagre as yet.

LIBERTY GEN. THORPHEUS H. HOLMES arrived here on Thursday last, on a visit to his family. We learn that he is assigned to duty as Commander of the Reserve forces for the defence of the State, with his Headquarters in Raleigh.

On arriving from the Trans-Mississippi Department, a few days ago, he reported at Richmond, where we understand he found the President in the most cheerful, hopeful, and confident spirit, inspired not less by our own recent brilliant successes than by the evidently gathered and gathering troubles of the North—troubles military, financial and political, which threaten to overwhelm our enemies with the ruin of Heaven's vengeance for their impious and inhuman conduct in the prosecution of the war.

We welcome Gen. Holmes back to his native State. No truer patriot, no braver officer, no more estimable gentleman, wears the Confederate uniform. In his command of the Trans-Mississippi Department, which we know that he accepted with the greatest reluctance and only from an imperative sense of duty—he labored under difficulties of an insurmountable character, which interfered with the accomplishment of all that his earnest wishes prompted. In such a cause as that of the Confederacy, however, he is willing to labor with or without results and honors, satisfied, like every true man, to do what he can for his country.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—On the 16th inst., Wm. W. Broadfoot, 16 years of age, son of Wm. G. Broadfoot Esq. of this town, was fatally wounded in the vicinity of Lincoln by a rifle raised though not maliciously fired by a lad, or 13. It is a sad blow to a family and friends to whom his excellent qualities and disposition had greatly endeared him.

ENGLAND AND THE CONFEDERACY.—We have this morning, but are unable to publish to-day, a strange diplomatic correspondence—so strange, and being first published at Mobile, as to suggest doubts of its genuineness.

Lord Lyons, British Minister at Washington, addresses "Mr. Jefferson Davis, &c., Richmond, Va.," April 18, 1864, (a suspicious date too) forwarding by special messenger under a U. S. flag of truce, a dispatch from Earl Russell, in the nature of a "formal protest and remonstrance" to Mr. Davis, "against the efforts of the authorities of the so-called Confederate States, to build war vessels within her Majesty's dominions." "Mr. Davis" does not reply directly to this missive, but directs Burton N. Harrison, his Private Secretary, to do so. And he "formally remonstrates and protests" against the "stupid insularity" of "ignoring the existence of the Confederate States" and contemptuously styling them "so-called," stating that in future any similar document will be returned unsealed and unopened. He adds that Earl Russell's plea of neutrality is so clearly contradicted by actions as to be regarded by his lord, not even excepting the United States, as a mere cover for actual hostility. And much more in this scornful tone.

A NEW PAPER.—We have just received the 1st and 2d Nos. of the Conservative, a daily paper at Raleigh, John D. Hyman, Esq., Editor. Mr. H. has had considerable experience, and will doubtless publish an able paper. It is in favor of Gov. Vance.

THE 7th DISTRICT.—We annex all the returns received since our last summary:—

For the 7th District:—

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Victory at Plymouth.—We have but few items to add to Gen. Hoke's brief official dispatch in preceding page. We find the following in the Richmond papers of the 22d:—

"A telegram has been received by the President from Col. John Taylor Wood, dated Rocky Mount, 21st inst., giving further particulars of the capture of Plymouth, by the forces under Gen. Hoke, with naval co-operation. He says that about 2500 prisoners were taken—300 or 400 of them negroes—pieces of artillery, 100,000 lbs. of meat, 1000 lbs. flour and full garrison outfit. Two gunboats were sunk, another disabled, and a small steamer captured. Our loss was about 300 in all. Col. Mercer was among the killed."

The Goldsboro' State Journal says:—

"The number of the yankee slain and wounded we have not received yet. It is known, however, that one of the two gunboats sunk had on board 120 men, only 7 of whom escaped with their arms. It is stated that 250 killed and wounded, most of them, we are happy to add, but slightly wounded in the legs or arms. These losses on our side were chiefly sustained in a repulse of our troops received in a charge upon the town. Immediately afterwards a second charge was made with complete success. Reason's brigade distinguished itself in an especial manner. "Our forces captured 25 pieces of artillery, mostly heavy guns, and an immense amount of ordnance and commissary stores."

Among the noble and lamented patriots who fell, we have only learned the name of the gallant Col. Mercer, of the 21st Georgia. The Lieut. Col. of the same regiment is also reported killed.

The Wilmington Journal of the 23d learns "that the naval portion of the expedition against Plymouth was under the direction of Commander Cooke, who was on board the iron-clad, Commander Jags. Taylor Wood had charge of the batteries, etc. Commander Wood holds the military rank of Colonel, as being a member of the President's staff.

It is learned that some of our wounded, who have been brought to Wilson, bear evidence of the desperate character of the struggle while it lasted. They are wounded in almost every imaginable way, and but few of their hurts can be called slight."

RICHMOND, April 22.—Brig. Gen. Wessell, who commanded the post at Plymouth, was twice summoned to surrender but refused compliance, when the Confederates charged and gained the inner works; the yankees threw down their arms. Heber captured now reported 2500, exclusive of negroes. Among the guns taken is a 200 pounder.

Yankee Raid on the Coast.—Wilmington, N. C., April 22.—Messrs. Fulton & Price: The force of the enemy which landed at the State Salt Works on Masonboro' Sound last night, is variously estimated at from 100 to 1,000 men. They came in seven boats. They were not discovered till they were within 50 yards of the shore. The alarm could not be given in time for the men to escape and consequently many were taken prisoner. Forty seven are missing. Out of that number but one is even suspected of having willingly gone. Some of the boats were damaged, only one disabled even, and that by the bursting of a shell thrown into the furnace. The shells over the pans were partially consumed. The Confederates changed their position, and the wagons were entirely consumed. The greatest damage done was to the engines and pumps. They are very seriously damaged, and it will take some time to repair them and put them in position again. If I could pump water, I could run the mill again.

Very respectfully, yours, &c., D. G. WORTH, Salt Commissioner.

From the Rapidan.—Our scouts report the yankees troop along the Orange railroad as pressing to the front. Passengers from the Rapidan, last evening, say there is no change in the position of the army, though it is believed that Grant was preparing to advance. It is reported that the enemy began to-day moving up their rear preparatory to an advance. Nothing going on in our front indicating an immediate advance. Roads dry and hard, and weather beautiful.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 25.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

WILMINGTON MARKET, April 20, 1864.

IN MEMORIAM.

To the Voters of Moore County.

THE VOTERS OF MOORE COUNTY.

THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.